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CHRONICLE.
For CHINA, JAPAN, Etc.
1897 Fifty-Fifth Annual Issue.
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Hongkong Daily Press.

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日二十月四年巳丁

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號二十月六年六國民華中

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TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.	
7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m.	Every 15 minutes.
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RANDOM REFLECTIONS.

It was very unfortunate that the Government's refusal to provide bathing facilities for the public at North Point should have synchronised with the grant of \$2,500 for beautifying Fanling golf course, for it inevitably suggested "class distinction." The best proof, however, that the Government was perfectly honest in its attitude lies, to my mind, in the fact that the two matters were dealt with at the same time, for though the Government is not dependent for its existence upon its popularity it is nevertheless bound to pay some regard to appearances, and would not deliberately lay itself open to a charge of favouritism.

But while I believe the Government acted impartially I do not consider the reasons by which it was guided are very convincing. Improvements in and around Fanling golf course may attract sufficient visitors from other places in the Far East during the winter months to repay the expenditure, but in that case the club, which has a considerable membership consisting of well-to-do people, might be expected to furnish the necessary funds. Similar enterprises are, it is true, undertaken by municipal corporations and railway companies in England, but never, as far as I know, on behalf of private institutions. As in this case, however, both the land and the railway belong to the Government, and there are several local precedents for the step taken, there does not appear to be much room for adverse criticism.

If, however, it is reasonable to assume that this improvement is justified on public grounds, although the Golf Club is not disposed to incur the cost of carrying it out, why should it be concluded that the provision of bathing facilities at North Point is unnecessary merely because the Tramway Company, viewing the matter solely in the light of a business proposition, does not see its way to recover the expenditure involved? The difference between a private company and a public authority in such a case, be it remembered, is that the one is concerned only with the earning of dividends for its shareholders while the other is charged with the duty of serving the public convenience. The question for the Government to consider is whether there is a widespread demand for bathing facilities at North Point. If there is, it should be met. If the demand has not been very pronounced up to the present it may still be worth while to inquire whether the explanation of this is to be found in public indifference or in unsatisfactory conditions. Bathing is a very popular pastime in the Colony during the hot season, and there is no obvious reason why it should appeal only to those in a position to hire launches.

There is a fluttering in the dovecote in at least one Government department owing to the non-appearance of some of its members at the Cathedral service on Empire Day. Previous to the service certain of these public servants were given to understand that they were expected to attend, and some of them answered that they would do so if convenient, or words to that effect. It was a nice morning and they did not find it convenient. Within a few days came a peremptory request for explanations. I have been unable to discover precisely what explanations were offered, but have been given to understand that the "conscientious objections" of some of the absentees have given one Government department "furiously to think" over its next move. If it is wise it will drop the matter, which was fought out in England years ago in favour of liberty of conscience.

The Special War Rate Ordinance promises to present a very perplexing problem to the keepers of hotels and boarding-houses, unless they are willing to shoulder an unfair share of the burden. They must not charge more than the proper proportion of the new impost to their guests, some of whom may be entitled to a refund from the Treasury if they are already paying income-tax upon their salaries to the Imperial Government. Now only a proportion of the people occupying rooms in hotels and boarding-houses can be regarded as permanent residents, and even they are generally free to leave at a month's notice, whereas the rate is a quarterly rate, payable in advance by those who

HONGKONG'S WATER SUPPLY

The water return for the month of May shows that on June 1st the storage in the City and Hill district reservoirs totalled 987.85 million gallons, compared with 608.19 million gallons on the same date last year. The consumption in the same district during May, by an estimated population of 268,219, was 114.87 million gallons against 135.90 million gallons last year by an estimated population of 204,618. The average consumption per head per day during last month was 13.8 gallons, against 16.3 gallons in the same month last year.

In the Kowloon reservoir, the total storage on June 1st was 210.86 million gallons, against 221.94 million gallons in the corresponding period last year. The consumption in the Kowloon district in May was 35.84 million gallons by an estimated population of 99,950, giving an average consumption per head per day of 11.6 gallons. In May, 1916, the total consumption during May, by an estimated population of 93,150, was 37.27 million gallons, or an average consumption per head per day of 12.3 gallons. The Government Analyst's report states that the water is of excellent quality.

SPORTS.

HONGKONG TENNIS LEAGUE.

LADIES RECREATION CLUB v. NAVAL DOCKYARD

Played on L.R.C. ground on Saturday.

L. R. C. Team.	Partners.	Good.	Bad.	L.R.C. Yard.	Naval.
Bevington and Jonckheer	7-4	9-2	9-2	25	8
Yennex & Winkler	7-4	7-4	9-2	23	10
Sotlar & Cooney	11-0	11-0	9-2	31	2
				79	20

L.R.C. won by 79 games to 20.

THIRD GYMKHANA MEETING.

The programme for the third gymkhana meeting of the Hongkong Gymkhana Club has been published. The meeting takes place at Happy Valley on July 7th. The programme is made up of seven events, and includes in addition to the legitimate racing, a ladies' nomination saddle race, and a five furlongs hurdle race. In the former, the riders start mounted on bareback ponies, and carrying the saddles on their arms. They ride to a point indicated, dismount, saddle the pony, remount, and gallop back to the winning post. In the hurdle race, three flights of hurdles have to be negotiated.

ROUMANIA ASKS JAPAN FOR MEDICAL AID.

Roumania has requested the loan of 200 physicians from Japan and the Foreign Office is considering the request.

claim refunds. If the rate is levied on the assessed value of the whole premises and equally distributed amongst the permanent residents it will be very unjust in its incidence. It will vary, quarter by quarter, according to the number of permanent residents, so that the fewer there are the worse it will be for them. On the other hand, if the rooms are each to be assessed separately on the assumption that they will all be rented the yield will fall below expectations unless "mine host" is to be responsible for the balance and trust to the casual visitors to reimburse himself. Elaborate calculations will be necessary in order to steer a safe course between the Bankruptcy Court on the one hand and the Police Court on the other. The owners of Chinese tenements let off in cubicles will also, I should think, be kept very busy with the abacus.

In consequence of the various proclamations which have been issued prohibiting the importation of various articles into the United Kingdom, many people have been in a quandary when contemplating the sending of presents to friends and relatives at home as to what would be passed by the Customs Authorities. The news will, therefore, be received with satisfaction that the Post Office in Hongkong has received advice that there will be no interference with articles in the nature of gifts. This concession, of course, applies only to small pieces of silverware, ivory work, and the like; it does not mean that anyone will be free to send, say, a shipment of Canton silk each week to "mother."

RODMICK RANDOM.

HONGKONG "BOYS" LIFE IN FRANCE.

LIFE IN THE KITE SECTION OF THE FLYING CORPS.

The following interesting passages are taken from a letter just received from a Hongkong "boy" in charge of a Kite Section somewhere in France:

"There is so little that one can say about our doings to make an intelligible and interesting letter without annoying, or rather infringing, the laws of the Medes and Persians. We are in a new spot and a very great improvement, too, as I have daffy-down-dillies by the score round my tent, not to mention anemones and primroses of every shade and hue in creation. I must confess that what is left of the trees is not very inspiring; they have been absolutely shot to pieces, and it is very hard to pick up a patch of ground sufficiently large to put a tent, as the place is a mass of old shell-holes—must have been some fierce battles here in the good old days. Not far away there lives a brass band which practices every evening. It is true that their programme consists of two old coon songs, but there is no getting away from the fact that they are a brass band. We have got hold of several Prussian helmets and bayonets and other things which are not bad souvenirs. In fact, we shall have quite a museum at the end of the War."

"Yesterday Mr. Hun brought down our neighbour (balloon) in flames. Isn't he getting a nuisance—making a very strong fight for things now, but there is no doubt he will have to leave in at the end. This morning there was a bit of a fight up in the air some distance away and one machine came down in flames, but no one could see what kind it was. Poor Robinson, V.C., was 'done in' not far from here, and from all accounts put up a good scrap against odds."

"Don't you think the news of what we are doing is grand. We could hardly believe it, although being right on the spot. We have worked enough for it, and I'm pretty tired at the moment, although I'm hoping we're far from stopping for a rest. I was down amongst the prisoners' cages, which are almost alongside our 'home'—Canadian bag, this lot is—and I saw myself about sixty or more officers and about a couple of thousand other ranks. None of them seemed to be very sorry to be safe in our hands, although they all were pretty ravenous when they first arrived. I saw a thing which struck me as being very extraordinary. A Hun who was already in a cage recognized a pal, evidently just arrived in a new batch, and, of course, the usual greetings were exchanged. Then he said: 'How is Franz?' to which the new man replied, 'Oh, Franz is dead,' which remark was greeted with roars of laughter. What a poor old Franz's earthly feelings were I couldn't help feeling sorry for him. I saw a German Regimental Commander for the first time a regimental commander having three battalions under him. Quite a big pot in his way."

"We had some terrible weather, a day or so ago. Our neighbour, when coming down in a high wind, nosedived from about 700 feet to within 15 feet of the tree tops, then, having looped the loop completely three times, she broke away and drifted towards Hunland. Fortunately, the observers got out safely in their parachutes quite all right. Mine coming down at the same time had a terrible time, but, in spite of looping the loop once, I still possess her."

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HONGKONG MAGISTRACY.

JAPANESE AND AMMUNITION.

The Japanese stewards from the *Shingo Maru* were charged before Mr. Dyer Ball with being in possession of 900 rounds of revolver ammunition. The men were apprehended by a *tukong* when they came ashore at Blake Pier from the ship's company's launch. They admitted the offence, and stated that they were given the ammunition to bring ashore by a Chinese steward.

Detective Clark remarked that it would make it very difficult for the police to do anything with the importation of ammunition if the Japanese assisted the Chinese in that way.

Mr. Dyer Ball imposed a fine of \$300 each, or, in default, two months' imprisonment each. The ammunition was ordered to be confiscated.

FILMS UNDER FIRE.

WAR PICTURES FOR HONGKONG.

Many remarkable pictures have been taken under fire in France during the present war, but it is to be doubted whether more sensational films of actual fighting have been taken as those which will be on view at the Theatre Royal on Friday evening, under the management of Mr. Maurice Bandman. Hongkong people have read a great deal about these war films, and the impressions they have created in the various places where they have been shown, and were beginning to wonder whether Hongkong was to be denied the opportunity. It will be good news to many to know that an opportunity will at last be afforded of witnessing these remarkable pictures, which have been shown before many thousands at home, in India, in Japan—where the Emperor was an interested spectator—in Siam—where his Majesty the King of that country stated that he was astounded that such pictures could be taken—and also in various places in China. The pictures are entitled "Britain Prepared," "The Battle of the Somme," and "The Battle of the Ancre." The first picture shows the preparedness of Britain, but the sensational films are those depicting the battles of the Somme and the Ancre. Both these films were taken actually under fire, and are full of stirring incidents. The battle of the Somme is ultra-sensational, for in the course of this picture the British soldiers are seen mounting the parapet, rushing across the open, and men are even seen to fall on all sides, and into the very trenches which they have just left. Nothing more exciting in moving photography has ever been produced.

In connection with these pictures, it should also be stated that one-third of the proceeds will be devoted to War Charities, and this fact itself should prove an additional attraction. H.E. the Governor has expressed his intention of being present, and it is to be hoped that now the war films have arrived in Hongkong, the public will attend to witness them in large numbers.

The time occupied by the presentation of the films is about two and a quarter hours.

HONGKONG AEROPLANE FUND

SUBSCRIPTION LIST NO. 2.

Sir C. P. Chater, Kt., C.M.G.	\$500.00
Robertson Wilson & Co.	100.00
E. H. R.	100.00
Sassoon, Gubbay & Howard	100.00
G. Piercy	20.00
H. Sykes	20.00
C. Gerken	15.00
F. A. Button	10.00
H. T. Jackson (2nd donation)	10.00
Collected by Mr. T. Sutherland:	
J. D. Lloyd	\$10
The Sincere Co.	10
Graeco-Egyptian Tobacco Store	10
Sang Tai	10
Chong Tai	10
Commander C. W. Beckwith, M. Melvor, R. O. Hutchison, P. Burn, S. J. Clarke, T. Sutherland, F. S. W. Evans, F. Bevington, H. A. Taylor, J. C. Wildin, Lo Chak Lam, Nam Hing Loong, Kwan Tye, Kwong Sang Hong, at \$5 each	70
E. J. Thompson, F. P. da Silva, A. C. V. Ribeiro, at \$2 each	20.00

Amount previously acknowledged	\$1,004.60
Lodged	8282.29
Total	\$9,286.89

A DOLEFUL GERMAN.

It can hardly be with the intention of stimulating the war spirits of the Germans that the influential *Frankfort Gazette* informs its readers that of the "1,600 million men on the planet, 1,300 million are now in the ranks of their enemies. This is the proportion of one against eight." As the manhood of America, Japan, Portugal, and Cuba cannot be described as "fighting," this is an exaggeration, but the Germans would be innumerable optimists if they felt confident of triumph on being told that 1,300 million men are fighting against them and only 300 millions are on their side. It looks like a hopeless contest, even after the boast that "up to the present success has smiled upon us (Germans) more than we could have hoped in the days of August, 1914." If it is a "success" to have roused the rest of the world into inveterate hostility to Germany, then the enemy of mankind has built better than expected. But if the Germans keep their eyes on the war map steadily from now onward they will understand the character of their "success" better. The Germans are not now fighting ill-equipped armies, and the latest achievement of the "conquerors" should teach the dullest-headed Boche the wisdom of putting his trust in the most valiant of Hohenzollerns.—Ez.

INTIMATIONS

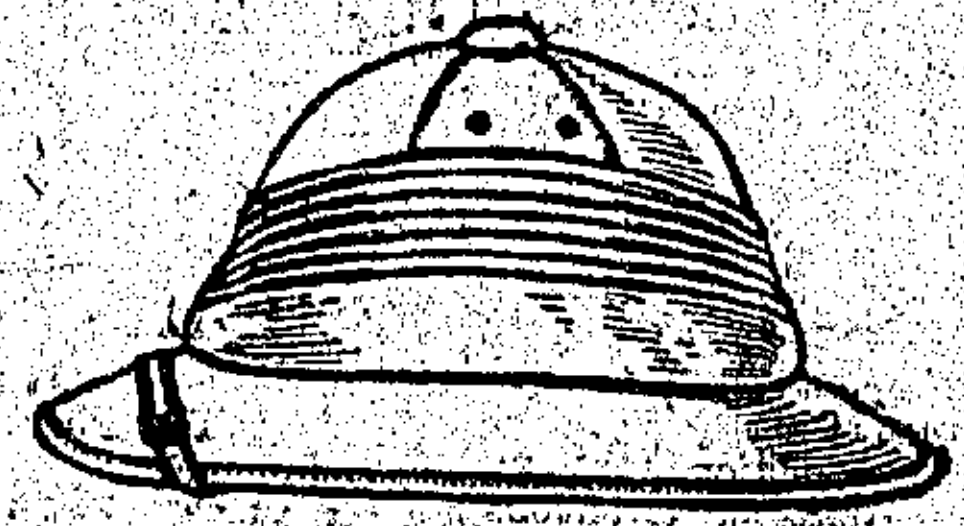
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Bottled by British Labour.

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QUARTS—\$20.00 per case

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Cheong Tai

Nam Hing Loong

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WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED.

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— IN —

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VERY SPECIAL PRICES.

INTIMATION

LORD CURZON ON THE WAR OFFER TO THE DOMINIONS.

The annual meeting of the Primrose League, held at the Caxton Hall last month, was marked by an important speech made by Lord Curzon.

Lord Curzon, in his address, said all the combatant countries were feeling in an increasing degree the strain of the war, both economic and military. On the economic side the shortage of supplies, the diminution of resources, the more and more enfeebled condition of the people were beginning to tell, and who knew that arising from these causes there might not await us in one or another enemy country eventualities which for the moment we could not foresee? With regard to the military side of the case, a great change had passed over the scene. There were now no military fronts in any part of this world-wide war on which at present moment the enemy was not attacking force.

It may be said, Lord Curzon continued, that the successes we have gained are more than compensated for by the submarine peril with which we are threatened. I do not pretend this is not serious. It is much more than an inconvenience to our shipping and our strength. It is a formidable menace. We know that the Germans have pinned their whole faith to the prosecution of this submarine campaign. They believe, and they have said their people to believe, that within a few weeks the date has actually been published—they will succeed in starving this country and our Allies into surrender. I believe, nay, I am convinced, that they are wrong. Neither now nor in a few weeks, nor in a few months, nor this year, nor should it last as long, next year, do I believe it to be in their power to effect that result. In our calculations in the Cabinet we make allowance for wastages of our shipping even greater than those which have already taken place, and I do not myself think that it will be found in practice even if this menace obtains greater dimensions than it has yet reached, that it will affect the ultimate issues of the war.

THE WORK OF THE CABINET.

Lord Curzon went on to describe the changes which the war was effecting in the constitution of our own Empire. Speaking for the War Cabinet, he said that since December last, when the Government was formed, excluding Sundays, when they tried to take a rest—but did not always succeed in getting one—there had been 125 working days. During that time the War Cabinet had held 132 sittings in addition to 14 sittings of the Imperial War Cabinet. This meant that 146 sittings had been held in 125 working days. If he took the corresponding period in the time of the late Coalition Government and added together the meetings of the Cabinet and of the War Committee, he found that in the equivalent period of 125 days they had 59 sittings. Thus they had more than doubled the scale and rate of working. It was, for him to say whether the work had been well or badly done. That was for others, perhaps for a later generation, to decide.

Glancing ahead, he said that he thought certain features of the new Cabinet had come to stay, and that in all probability smaller Cabinets, more regular meetings, enveloped in less mystery than in the past, would be the legacy they would bequeath to the future. There was another institution which had been developed in the last two weeks, which, in his judgment, had also come to stay. He spoke of the Imperial War Cabinet. The eminent men representing our Dominions overseas and India who had attended the Imperial War Conference under the presidency of Mr. Walter Long had also been made members for the time being of the governing Cabinet of the Empire. There was no knowledge, authority, or responsibility enjoyed by the War Cabinet that was not shared by them. When they had been present the numbers of the War Cabinet had been swollen from five to twenty, or thereabouts. Now that the sittings of that body were over he would like to say that he believed the advantage had been great and mutual. We, on our side, had found in their presence encouragement, help, and a source of strength. They, on their part, had found how the Government of the Empire and the war was conducted. They had learned to know our motives and objects. They went back with the knowledge of what was in our minds—just as we knew now what was in theirs.

IMPERIAL CABINET ANNUALLY.

The great and assured success of this experiment, Lord Curzon continued, has brought home to all of us the conviction that this constitutional machinery, so novel and important, is one that ought not to fall into desuetude, and that a great misfortune would happen if an attempt were not made to incorporate it in the permanent constitutional machinery of the Empire. Accordingly, at our last meeting yesterday, our Prime Minister, on behalf of his colleagues in the Cabinet, who had previously discussed and resolved on the matter, made to the representatives of the Dominions, and of India, a formal offer which was warmly welcomed by them, and which they will take home with them to be discussed by their Governments beyond the seas, that these meetings of this Imperial Cabinet should be an annual institution, to be held whether war or the conditions are those of peace or of war, to consider questions of Imperial relations, Imperial interests, and Imperial difficulties. (Cheers.)

There is no suggestion that this arrangement, if it is adopted, shall supersede any larger reconstruction of the governing bodies of the Empire, which may be called for at the end of the war. That will be the business of a special Imperial Conference summoned for the purpose. All that we are trying to do is to erect something that may last and will tend to the great unity and development of the whole Empire to which we belong. Another factor in the Constitution about which I must say a word is that of the Crown. We have heard a good deal in the last few weeks about the

(Continued at foot of next column.)

"DROWN, YOU SWINE, DROWN!" GERMAN SUBMARINE'S INHUMAN TREATMENT OF ITS VICTIMS.

Never a day without an account of German brutality reaching the Headquarters of the British and Foreign Sailors' Society. The following account received recently was written and signed as correct by the sole survivor, Douglas V. Duff, Fourth Officer, in the presence of Mr. James Sloan, Local Superintendent of the Society at Havre.

"I am an Irishman, by name Douglas V. Duff, and was acting Fourth Officer on board the Cunard—which was torpedoed at 8.15 p.m. on the night of March 27th. We were on a voyage from London to Havre, with a cargo of 100 tons of N.E. of off the coast of Brittany, when without the slightest warning we were torpedoed in the stake-hole. The boilers immediately burst, sending the ship in two parts, and within two seconds she went to the bottom head foremost. The distress signal was blown on the siren, and the sailors instantly rushed to their stations. There was absolutely no panic. I just got into my bunk and grabbed hold of my life-belt and bridge-coat, ran along the deck to get to my place, but I never got there at all. Before I could reach the spot a loud cry was raised: 'She is going,' followed by a rush of water along the bridge deck, which carried me with it, and the next second I was deep down in the sea. How I reached the surface I know not, but in the interval I seem to have lived for hours.

"On regaining the surface, the first thing that caught my eye was a capsized boat with its stern blown off. I swam to it and managed to climb, queerly enough, to the boat's bottom, and thereon got myself seated, and managed to get hold of the liberated mast on which was a sail halyard, and was able to lash myself to the upturned boat. What a feeling of desolation crept over me as I felt and saw that my ship was gone! The terrible reality was that my shipmates were shouting—shouting all around, shouting in vain, shouting for the last time—and I was struck with the very little time that elapsed until no human voice could be heard. The painful silence only indicated that so many precious lives had been sacrificed.

"A few of them, however, seeing me, swam away to the upturned boat, five of whom managed to clamber by my side, whilst two others, one with a shattered arm and the other with a blown-off leg, were dragged up to lie on the ship's bottom. Three of the men, seeing a steamer near at hand, fell back into the sea in the hope that they would be able to swim out to her. The hope was in vain. Unfortunately, these brave men perished. Our damaged boat in a choppy sea now rolled so heavily that the two injured men were washed off, and it made me feel sick to know that I was powerless to save them.

"By this time we were frozen to death with cold. I dropped into a state of semi-consciousness, and must have been in this state for about three hours, when I was roused by a harsh voice which addressed me in good English: 'What ship was that we sunk?' 'Where was she from?' 'Where was she to?' 'What was her cargo?' I was asked if I was an Englishman, and I replied: 'Yes.' 'Then we are going to shoot you,' was the retort. My reply was: 'Then you may shoot me for I am too cold to mind whether you do so or not.' His reply was worthy of a Hun: 'I would not waste powder on a pig of an Englishman. Drown then, you swine, drown!' and his ship disappeared from view.

"When I came to look round, after the submarine had left me, I discovered that I was alone, and that my three comrades were gone. Whether they had suffered the fate with which I was threatened, I know not—they had all gone. I was now the sole survivor, right in the track of shipping, but could do nothing but suffer and drift, and I shall never forget that long, cold, dreary night. Immediately signs of dawn appeared I could see a number of ships in the far distance. The only thing I could do was to take off my pyjamas and wave them again and again, but this distress signal was not observed. French fishing-boats were seen a long way off, which for a time came in my direction, but subsequently turned without getting sight of me. About four hours later they came back again, but I was not strong enough to call for help. Happily they saw my signal and came down upon me. I was taken on board and cared for most tenderly by these kindly French fishermen, who divested themselves of some of their own clothing to cover me, and gave me some warm food and placed me in one of their bunkers that I might get a sleep. I was awakened later on and put on board a French torpedo-boat, where I remained for three days receiving the best treatment it was in their power to give me."

The Superintendent of the Havre Sailors' Home belonging to the British and Foreign Sailors' Society reports that he and his friends gave Duff a real hearty welcome and send-off from this French port.

triumphant march of democracy in Russia, and we have all witnessed with enthusiasm the entry of the great democracy of the United States into the war. Do not let us forget that what democracy has done or is trying to do in those countries, our constitutional monarchy has already done and is continuing to do for us. (Cheers.) The Crown in this country and in the Empire is the true foundation and guarantee of all our liberties. (Cheers.) Under that Crown we enjoy the best Constitution in the world, and if I feel that my liberty was more safe under the Constitutional Monarchy of Great Britain than under any Republican institutions in the world. (Cheers.)

WHY AMERICA IS AT WAR— SPEECHES BY MR. PAGE AND LORD BRYCE.

"THE ENEMY OF MANKIND."

Lord Bryce presided at the dinner of the Pilgrims' Club, held at the Savoy Hotel recently, when Mr. Page, the United States Ambassador, was the guest of the evening. There was a very large gathering of members, and enthusiasm ran high. Around the hall in which the dinner was held the flags of all the Allies were draped, and in a dozen places the Union Jack and the Stars and Stripes hung side by side.

The toast of "The King and President Wilson" was received with enthusiasm, and, as at the luncheon earlier in the day, the British National Anthem and "The Star Spangled Banner" were sung.

LORD BRYCE'S SPEECH.

Lord Bryce gave the toast of "The United States and the Cause of Freedom." The occasion which brought them together, he said, opened a new chapter in the history of the world. There had never been anything like it. When the United States set herself beside the free nations of the world in order to save the cause of humanity it was an occasion of solemn significance for all the ages to come. The motives which had guided the United States in this tremendous step had been set forth by her President in language lofty and inspiring—language which expressed the highest ideals of American statesmanship and the highest ideals of the American people in terms worthy of George Washington or Abraham Lincoln. (Cheers.)

The German Government had done its best to bring back barbarism upon the world. All the labours of all the best and wisest thinkers during three or four centuries had been devoted to limiting the sufferings inseparable from war and offering the largest measure of protection to non-combatants. All this the German Government had been trying to undo. It had sacrificed everything, and was prepared to justify everything by the interests of its own State. It had made itself the enemy of law and international right, the enemy of the rights of small nations, the enemy of justice for all, the enemy of compassion for the suffering. It had made itself the enemy of mankind. (Heard heart.)

Happily the German Government was in some things as ignorant as it was malevolent. It had been ignorant of the temper and spirit of Britain and the great Dominions. (Cheers.) But the greatest mistake of all which it had made was that it misunderstood the United States of America. It thought that Americans were wrapped in luxurious ease, and so devoted to the piling up of wealth that they had no thoughts for other things. It thought America could be insulted with impunity. It did not know that America loved honour and freedom beyond all other possessions. It did not know that nowhere in the world was there a higher idealism than in the United States of America. This was what the world was waking up to understand, and Germans were learning it to their cost.

SIGNS OF GERMAN DISMAY.

Lord Bryce went on to refer to what America had done before her entry into the war, through her Embassies, and particularly through Mr. Gerard, which had been carried out in Belgium and the invaded districts of France. He saw signs already of dismay in Germany. The Government had made promises of electoral reform. This must be because the German Government had begun to discover among its people signs of disaffection and distrust. It had very much the appearance of a denuded repentance. The work of freeing Germany, he hoped, would be done, but not by the Junkers. He hoped that the German people, once they were undeceived, would do the work themselves, and taking an example from the people of Russia, get themselves free from the incubus of despotism that had crushed out all that was best in German national life.

Describing what America could do to shorten the war, Lord Bryce spoke of the financial help which America could give us, the ships, the vessels of war, which were to come to help us in patrolling the seas, the torpedo-boat destroyers, the airships coming from the land where the work could be done before the air, and the soldiers who, he hoped, before long, even if only as a small force, would be sent with the Stars and Stripes flitting above them in France and Belgium. The Germans, he thought, would feel that the cause must be great indeed which brought such men from so far. America in this way represented the conscience and judgment of the world. (Cheers.)

Lord Robert Cecil said the subject of the toast was not only a friend of many of them, but a great Ambassador. In a great war such as the present, controversies must arise, and controversies had arisen between Germany's country, and ours, but everything that could be done to smooth over those controversies, to remove misunderstandings, and to promote sympathy between the two peoples had been done by the Ambassador.

MR. PAGE ON AMERICAN IDEALS.

Mr. Page said:—Patiently, solemnly, and resolutely the people and the Government of the United States, under the guidance of the President, have for the first time in our history, come into a European war. European at least in its beginning, though now almost universal in its scope, and we have come in because we could do no other. (Cheers.) This is the momentous event that we are met to celebrate. (Cheers.) The welcome of my country in this conflict, which you are kind enough to express by your presence, is itself well welcome to us. We have come out with you now in a righteous struggle in defence of good faith between nations and of the immutable principles

of free government. (Cheers.) We are proud to save our own honour and to uphold our ideals—come in provocation done directly to us.

But we are come also for the preservation of the deepening, and the extension of free government, and thus every American, based on the doctrines and the deeds of our political and military fathers, instinctively feels. Our creed is the simple and immortal creed of democracy, which means government set up by the governed; for this alone can prevent physical or intellectual or moral enslavement. This is the ideal towards which a great ethical force towards the ideals of democracy. (Cheers.) None of these old man, nor even our own, will ever again slip back to its old bed of self-contentment. It is a colossal upheaval, which will turn the world into a better home for free men—so colossal that it staggers prophecy—but this much at least is true. So soon as its barbarism, its personal sorrow recede somewhat in memory, and we can look over the shattered world and plan for its rebuilding, then it ever was, and on a firmer basis. Every thoughtful man carries this conviction dimly or clearly in his mind. Else the end would be now, for hope would die out of us.

BRITISH-AMERICAN FRIENDSHIP.

As for the particular aspects of this great subject with which this club from its beginning has had to do—the closer sympathy of our two branches of the English-speaking world—next to the removal of the great menace to free government, which is the prime purpose of the war, this closer sympathy will be to us the most important result of the victory. It will be important, not only to us on each side of the Atlantic, but also to all other free nations. There can be no assured and permanent stability without it. The ranged arches of any world-structure will fall without our united support. (Loud cheers.)

I wish most earnestly to declare in this presence that, in my judgment, the differences that have arisen in the immediate past between our two Governments and peoples have suffered enormous exaggeration. In saying this I pay a tribute to the pervasive malignance of German world-wide propaganda that has been carried on for many years. There is no conceivable device that has not been used on your side and, particularly, on our side to make a breach between us and to magnify every petty disagreement into a quarrel. Yet in spite of this, and in spite of every effort and influence of a like kind, British-American relations have remained fundamentally friendly and sound. The foundations of our instinctive and necessary friendship have never been shaken. (Loud cheers.) They are set too firmly even for the shocks of this war to have moved them too firmly in blood and in institutions and in aspirations, in literature and language and in manifest destiny. At bottom, there is unity in all the great aims of life—in the value set upon individual liberty, in the type of character that the English-speaking world has evolved, in the standard of fair conduct and of honour, in domestic relations, in hospitality, in gentleness, and in truth-telling. (Cheers.)

The same human coin rings true to each of us, and the same struggle faces us. There are no other two different and independent great nations in the world, and there never were two others, that had so much in common. American participation in the war proves this fundamental unity in the large aims of national life. Why else have we been drawn into this grim, old-world, bloody struggle—drawn in against our traditions and surely against our wishes, and against the most patient efforts to keep out of it—this struggle with the cause of which we had nothing to do? We have no old quarrels to avenge, no conquests that we wish to make, no hatred of any people, we care no territory, we seek no indemnities. Why do we come except that our standard of honour and our judgment of safety are the same as yours? We set the same value that you set on freedom and on good faith.

Our unity of aim and the identity of our largest ideals are the more significant characters of each Government and of each people. We have many differences. It has been a surprise to me since my residence among you to discover unexpected diversities in our thought and life. There are subjects on which we do not see eye to eye. There are conflicting differences, habits, points of view. Tolerance will always have a wide space to cover. Our larger land, our newer admixture of blood, our difference of social structure, our smaller herds of traditional impediments—these imply, and compel, not only variety, but divergent views and habits. We are not one people. I have seen many a man who had accepted the rhetorical assurance of complete unity suffer a shock on closer acquaintance. I beg to remind you of one good law of frank and sensible national intercourse, namely, earnest and honest men must be sentimental, for sentiment is one of the great qualities of right feeling, but it becomes tiresome and misleading to talk too sentimentally. Some of our differences, which we must frankly recognize, are historical and fundamental, but most of them are superficial. Some of them have been manufactured by agitation. But none of them need or can separate us in the further development of national freedom based on individual freedom.

THE BOND OF WAR.

Our two Governments, you will agree with me, are the ripest products of human experience and of collective human intelligence ever set up in the world. But all Governments have certain limitations and awkwardnesses and infidelities of conduct, because free Governments must serve their contented citizens as well as their contented ones. Thus it comes about that our differences are made the most of in each country in political circles; for you will discover that in most other circles in each country our differences and not our differences are chiefly thought of. Diversity, variation and variety, individuality and mutual rivalry and mutual vanity will continue to have free play

and ought to have. But with mutual respect, now more than ever firmly established, when the great German menace to freedom is removed, I have no apprehensions concerning our relations for any time that need now concern us. And our partnership in the war will make this surer and clearer.

Our association in the war will do more to make us forget each other's idiosyncrasies and to remember each other's virtues than all other events of the last 100 years. (Cheers.) We shall get out of this association an indissoluble companionship and we shall henceforth have indissoluble mutual duties to mankind. I doubt if there could be another international event comparable in large value and in long consequences to this closer association. I regard it as the supreme political event of all history.

For my part, therefore, I am stirred to the depths of my nature by this American companionship in arms with the British and their Allies, not only for the quicker ending of the grim business immediately in hand, but for the moral union for a new era in international relations. When the war is done we shall be able to foresee more accurately the orbic movement of civilization, and we shall think in larger units than we have ever been able to think in hitherto. (Cheers.)

Our country, as you know, has long held to its policy of avoiding entangling alliances in Europe. The Holy Alliance taught us that the value of a contract depends on the character and not on the pious names of both contracting parties—a lesson that we have had very recent opportunities to learn over again. Complete confidence makes alliances unnecessary, and distrust makes them valueless. Therefore, during the period of our great tasks of internal development—tasks as great as all Europe put together—has hitherto had—we wisely kept ourselves and our energies at home. We have had splendid isolation. But changes have come swiftly in our time. Real aloofness implied distance, and distance is to more. Aloofness implied slowness of communication and lack of trade. Great trade has come, and communication is swifter than would be. All the other causes of sharp separation have disappeared.

We had before the war reached by a nature process a stage in our development where aloofness itself last fast fast into the impossible, and this great struggle which we shall now share with you and your Allies will hasten its fading. The feeling has been growing for several years, to a degree unconscious and not clearly thought out by the man on the prairie, that a determined political aloofness from Europe had ceased in itself to be a virtue. We do not yet wish any entangling alliances nor dynastic commitments—why should we? We are no longer afraid of what the Prime Minister to-day called the "old tricks of Kings," and in trade and all the natural values of free people we are quite willing to take care of ourselves. I should say that we are far less likely to contract dangerous entanglements in Europe by rendering you and your Allies what help we can than we should be by longer remaining remote. If we are not afraid of our friends, we surely are not afraid of our enemies. As, therefore, under our great first President we adopted a policy of isolation, which was wise and safe for that time and a hundred years afterwards, we seem likely, under our last great President, to become not entangled in your Old World alliances, but at least to become more neighbourly, trusting to you also to mend your old-time ways of showing a certain condescension to foreigners. (Cheers.)

MEETING-POINT OF DEMOCRACY.

Another domestic change that the war will work in our habits will be, perhaps, somewhat to guard our gates against too promiscuous an influx. We shall never cease to be hospitable to the oppressed and to the unfortunate, nor to those that wish to become part and parcel of our people. But hospitality that becomes too promiscuous is likely to suffer abuse. The test of admission will be a sound body and a real desire to become American, and not a purpose to use America to aid an alien Government. But I assure you that the melting-pot does melt and contains. You have been kind enough, and ignorant enough of our population to hear me or lamp-posts might have to be not to me uses of illumination. The assimilative capacity of our mobile society has, I think, not been overtaxed or understood. Perhaps you have not made sufficient allowance for the beneficent influence of our democracy in changing and in stimulating well as in assimilating men who live in its true atmosphere.

And men here have asked me with concern about the attitude of the Middle West. We have our sectional jealousies as you have. And men who live on the prairies do not get together so quickly and in such large groups as in large cities. But the Middle West has never been lacking when a national duty called. It fought one war after peace and has been declared. It sent more than its proportion of men to our Civil War. It has more men now in your Canadian Army in France than any other part of the Union. I am told that these inland States contribute proportionately more men to our Navy than the States on the seaboard. The United States is one in this deep stirring that now moves its people. If I may inoffensively say so, I have heard more about the differences between England, Scotland, and Wales, and between English and Scottish and Welsh these four years, than I had heard in the United States about similar differences before the preceding half-century. I have not yet wholly recovered from the shock I received when I discovered that there is a journal in London whose purpose is to prove that all the great men of this island have been English, and another journal whose aim is the independence of Scotland, and one of your poets recently wrote a volume of verse to prove that your ruling class is to this day—and has been since 1066—the Normans.

Now there are no corresponding phenomena in the United States. We come into this struggle all American. One of our poets, in celebrating the

(Continued at foot of next column.)

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[67-3]

G. R. R.
NOTICE

ANY EUROPEAN, Non-Asiatic or Indian desiring to leave the Colony should apply in person at the CRIMINAL POLICE OFFICE between the hours of 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 2 P.M. to 4 P.M. daily. Applicants will be required to produce Pass-ports or Identification papers. All persons with certain exceptions who remain in the Colony for more than 14 days are required to Register themselves under the REGISTRATION OF PERSONS ORDINANCE 1915. Forms of Registration giving the particulars required may be obtained at the G.P.O. and at all Police Stations. The Penalty for non-compliance is a fine not exceeding \$50.

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changes that our democracy make in men, wrote this:

"Twas glory once to be a Roman.
'Tis glory now to be a Man."
(Cheers.)

High spiritual exaltation does not come by erect seeking; it is an exhalation of noble effort. The most enduring companionship does not come of expressing mutual regards, but of a common struggle in some high and dangerous task. Winning a righteous war together is worth revealing real man to real men, to bind them together in all common high aims.

The American fathers indulged the hope that, following their example, all nations would soon become democracies. The Americans of every generation have had this same dream. During this century, and a half there has indeed been a great extension of liberalism and freedom, even during that long period all countries had not become democratic; some of them have been disastrously slow about it. But the tumbling of autocracies does seem at last to be at hand; and if the abyssal crash of them could not come except through war, that war was more welcome. The war supplies both an occasion and a necessity for their passing from the earth with other great historic wrongs. This too, makes it the more just in the judgment of the Republic. (Loud cheers.)

My lords and gentlemen, your generous and great compliment to me by making this large gathering in my honour is your way of expressing appreciation of the action of the Government and people that I represent, and of the President at whose high command I have the honour to be among you in these historic and immortal days. I thank you with deep emotion. (Prolonged cheering.)

The gathering broke up after the singing of "Auld Lang Syne" amid scenes of the greatest enthusiasm.

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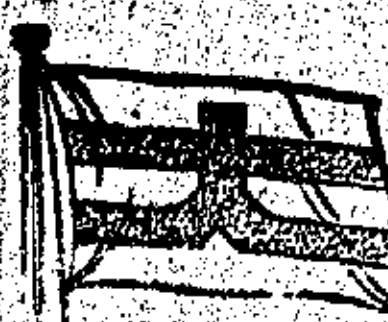
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